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A. S. WATSON & CO.

LIMITED.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

[31]

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All letters to publication should be written on
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BIRTH.

On the 3rd August, at No. 4, Elliot Crescent,
Robinson Road, the wife of GEO. P. LAWRENCE, of
a son.

(2201)

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 14, DES VENUS ROAD, C.I.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

HONGKONG, 4th August, 1903.

The Press persecutions in Shanghai have assumed an importance seemingly out of all proportion to the issues at stake, and one which can be only comprehended when we come to review the actual position of affairs in the Empire at large. For the last three years we have witnessed the curious phenomenon of a pretended government which, although *supreme de jure*, and able apparently to make its commands obeyed in the Provinces, has yet when any subject of more than usual importance has come on the *tips*, had to submit with, however, bad grace to the ruling of the Provinces. It was thus that when in the year 1900 Peking declared a war of extermination against the foreigner, the Yangtze Viceroy not only refused to obey, but actually for a considerable time themselves assumed the government of the Empire; and themselves made conventions with the foreign Powers, the object of which was in the first instance to preserve peace, though in the long run they had for their aim the conservation of the Empire as an independent power, which had been seriously compromised by acts of the Government at Peking. The chief spirit in this independent movement was the late LIU KUNG-ri, the high-minded Governor at Nanking, who came forward as the champion of patriotism, and openly threw down the gage to the corrupt Regency who had by force seized from the feeble hands of the young Emperor the reins of the state. Notwithstanding that LIU KUNG-ri was in open and avowed hostility to the usurping power of the

Regency, his patriotism was proof against every temptation to establish an *imperium in imperio*, nor was he by the most bitter of his enemies accused of any attempt at disaffection. He was, in fact, content to remain first subject of the throne, and no suspicion of infidelity even through this trying period ever rested upon him. But although openly no charges were, or could indeed be, made, the reactionary party at Peking, including the usurping Regency, did not cease from day to day to hatch plots against the old Viceroy, which the well-known purity of his life and motives alone permitted him to stem. The death of Liu, last winter, came as a relief to the reactionaries, who felt the most powerful and most patriotic of their opponents had at last passed away: this was at once exhibited by the evident desire of the Court to run counter to everything advised by the late Viceroy. None had been so resolute as he in opposing the degrading subserviency of the Empress Dowager and her satellites to Russia, and none had shown so clearly its necessary effects in bringing about the dissolution of the state. No sooner was the breath out of the old man than these degrading negotiations were renewed with double intensity, and Russia by threats, and still more by publishing bribery, did not fail to drive home her political objects. During his lifetime Liu had seen the advantage of having the Press on his side, and more or less encouraged it in its independence. He was wise enough to see that without the sympathy of the people of China the task on which he had engaged, of saving Peking from itself, could not be accomplished, and anarchy or enlightenment seemed to him the only alternatives. It was to the credit of the Press that it on its side was willing to accept the lead of the Viceroy, and as long as he lived no complaint of the native papers, which considering the novelty of the situation was to the credit of all, was heard. With the new reaction, however, another position of affairs arose; the reactionary party at Peking at once commenced a war against the Press, and the Press deprived of the guiding hand of the old master descended to personalities, of which in his lifetime it had never been guilty. The principle complaint of the Press had been all through the unflinching manner in which the reactionary party, now that it returned to power, had aided and abetted Russia in her partitionment of Manchuria; this was an opportunity not to be lost by the Russian agents in Peking. It is not likely that the Court would of itself have ventured to interfere with the practical liberty that had been tacitly accorded to the native Press within the Settlements, but a councilor was at hand. Nowhere in the world is the Press so gagged and persecuted as in Russia—the recent expulsion of the Times correspondent in Russia is but an instance of the hatred with which freedom of thought is regarded in the Empire of the Tsars—and here Russia found a congenial method to advance her own ends by expressing her sympathy with Peking under the lashes of the native Press, which had incautiously expressed a little more of the truth than was agreeable to the powers momentarily in the ascendant in Peking. Such, there is little doubt is the nature of the pressure now being exerted to get into the hands of the Government the indiscretions of the trial which was interrupted last week in Shanghai. The curious part of the matter is that in the days of Liu Kung-ri such expressions as have been charged as rebellion by Peking would have been considered as only constituting a very minor offence, at the most calling for friendly reprimand; there is no doubt that these are the opinions universally held by those best qualified to judge in China, and have the sanction of the entire people. In such circumstances, and seeing that the other day we ourselves were engaged with Liu in what, according to the views of Peking was an act of aggravated rebellion, we have every right and title to enquire in how far the reactionary party at Peking is entitled to be looked upon as the Government of China. Certainly to hand over the prisoners to the tender mercies of such a Court, would be to invite a repetition of the events of three years ago, and to increase vastly the difficulties of the moment in the very peculiar position in which that Court stands towards Russia.

H.M.S. *Vengeance* is about to leave for the North, and has been busy taking ammunition on board in large quantities. She also takes up £4,000 in dollars for the Admiral.

Numerous golfing parties attempted to take advantage of the public holiday yesterday, but water was more in evidence than golf both at Deepwater Bay and on the Happy Valley links.

We have received the July number of the *Yellow Dragon* magazine, published by Queen's College. It contains among other items a few notes on "Distinguished careers of old Queen's College boys."

On the evening of the 24th ult. Shanghai was plunged in darkness, the electric-light plant being damaged by a heavy thunder-storm.

A coolie accidentally fell into the harbour from the Praya at West Point on Friday night last, and was drowned. The body was recovered on Sunday morning.

There is a tame chimpanzee on board the *s.s. Pleiades*. This causes the *Shanghai Times* to say things like this (in headlines):—Peculiar Pet Produced Profanity and Profecies.

Matched-construction on the site of the new Law Courts is proceeding rapidly, and the scene is now very different from what it was a fortnight ago. It is to be hoped no typhoons will carry away the outward signs of energy.

A large quantity of flowering plants taken by the *Toyo Kisen Kaisha* steamer *Hongkong Maru* from Shanghai and Hongkong on her last voyage to the United States are said to have arrived at San Francisco in fine condition. The plants are intended for exhibition at the World's Fair, St. Louis. Those are said to form the first of a large consignment that will be used for decorative purposes in all Chinese exhibits at the exhibition.

Among the pieces to be produced by the Pollards English Farce Company, who open in the Theatre Royal on Monday next, are the well-known success *My Friend from India*, *My Soldier Boy*, *What Happened to Jones*, *To Dick and Harry*, and *Why Smith Left Home*. The box plan will be open at Robinson's to-morrow. As the Pollards bring with them a new and elaborate outfit of scenery and furniture, the mounting of the play will leave nothing to be desired.

A list was published officially the other day of the Siamese students in Europe, says the *Bangkok Times*. It gives, however, only those who have been sent by or in connection with the Ministry of Public Instruction, and who are under the inspectorship of Mr. J. Algaron Brown. There are 27 in England, one in France and one in Russia. Those in England are classified as "pupil" (14), "scholar-hip" (8), and students in training for teachers (5). About half of them are Mon Chacs. In addition students are also sent to Europe by the Army and the Ministry of Justice.

On Saturday last at Bay View Hotel Mr. W. S. Bailey was entertained to dinner and made the recipient of a gold medal with inscription (subscribed for by a number of sporting friends) on the occasion of his retirement from the ring, in which he has been a well-known figure for many years. Mr. W. Waters presided and made the presentation, which Mr. Bailey suitably acknowledged. Among those present were Messrs. E. O. Murphy, J. Christie, J. D. Logan, A. P. Godwin and Miss Collins. The function was in every way successful. A company of about 30 sat down to dinner, which was served up in Mr. Collins's best style.

There was a newspaper sensation in the *Transvaal* the other day before the introduction of the amended tariff scheme in the Legislative Council. The customary secrecy was observed by the authorities, but one of the Johannesburg papers contrived to get hold of a copy of the revised tariff list, and published it the day before the Council was to expose and consider the scheme. The result was a desperate rush of the mercantile community to the Customs House to clear the affected goods before the new impost came into operation. Such a clearance was made, in fact, that the revenue suffered a loss of many thousands of pounds that would have been imposed had things taken their natural course.

A very odd point of law has seriously been reserved for consideration by an Australian judge of the Supreme Court—namely, whether New Zealand is legally a British possession. It is possible there may be something in the point. Although Captain Cook repeatedly urged upon the Imperial Government the colonisation of New Zealand, no practical step was taken until very late in the thirties, when it looked out that the French were contemplating the annexation of the islands. It was a close race between a British and a French man-of-war; the British ship winning by a few hours. It is conceivable that in the excitement of the moment some formality in the proclamation of British sovereignty over New Zealand may have been overlooked.

Some weeks ago considerable interest was aroused by the suggestion made by a late Superintendent of the Siberian Government Farm in India that quinine was a cure for rinderpest. The supposed discovery came to light in a rather curious way, says the *Times of India*. Fico packets of quinine are, of course, sold at post offices, and some three years ago an ignorant Santal asked one of the rural postmen whether the "post-office medicine," as the quinine is called, was good for cattle disease.

The postmaster replied that he did not know. However the Santal purchased eight packets—forty grains—and departed. This dose cured the bullock and from that time there have, at intervals, been requests for "post-office medicine" in cases of rinderpest, and in the first stage of the disease it appears to have proved effective. It now appears that the uneducated village incidentally obtained a remedy which has been known for some time, in Ceylon at any rate. The Government Veterinary Surgeon there states that he has been recommending quinine in cases of rinderpest for many years and a prescription he issued in 1887 consisted of quinine, arrack, and rice congee. But the Indian dose of forty grains he considers absurd, for the dose recommended in Ceylon is 120 grains. He adds that quinine in a bad case of rinderpest is useful, but is by no means a specific.

According to a statement made last month by one of the rare persons permitted to approach her, Queen Nathalia, wife of the late Milan and mother of the late Alexander of Servia, will not make any claim to the property left by her son, the late King Alexander. She has renounced all connection with Servia, and will henceforth consecrate her life to works of charity exclusively.

Mr. George Lynch, who has just returned home from the Far East, travelling from Peking to Paris by rail, has written a book describing his journey. It will probably be entitled *The Path of Empire*, the author's view being that modern invasions are accomplished by means of railways, as in the case of Manchuria and of Corea. The book will be illustrated with about 200 photographs taken by the author.

Among the conflicting reports as to the Canadian Government's intention in the matter of the Grand Trunk Pacific Line, the most probable is said to be that the Government will build the railway from Quebec to Winnipeg, a distance of 1,500 miles, leasing it to the Grand Trunk Railway Company, with running powers over the other railways. It is also probable that the Government will guarantee the bonds of the Grand Trunk Line from Winnipeg to the Rocky Mountains to the extent of \$12,000 per mile, and from the Rocky Mountains to the coast to the extent of \$40,000 per mile, and will take first mortgage on the whole line.

Recently the U. S. army transport *Logan* arrived at Nagasaki, the vessel having left Manila on the 15th July. When it became sufficiently noisy about Nagasaki, says the *Shanghai Times*, that the United States transport had made its appearance in the harbour, there was a general sousing around in the ranks of the "double-cross sports" and "sure thing men" who have lately been infesting that port in good number, and there was a wild endeavour to find seclusion. It was understood that the *Logan*'s officers had orders to convey all undesirable characters now living at the Japanese city to distant fields, and thereby assist in clearing the moral atmosphere to some extent.

A return has been presented to the Common-wealth Parliament showing the results of the legislative efforts of that body to keep coloured and otherwise objectionable people out of Australia during the past twelve months. Altogether 653 persons were excluded, the greater number—459—being Chinese. Japan, the Power that is most vocal and indignant against this legislation, had the Commonwealth door shut in the faces of seventeen of its citizens, and the same fate befell twenty-nine South Africans, a geographical phrase that covers many varieties of the human family, from millions up or down to Zulus. Eleven Hindus, six Italians, four Germans, three Arabs, two Algerians, and one Frenchman were rejected as undesirable, and three Britons and two "white Americans" were also kept out.

There is a refreshing vigour about the language of some American bishops. The Rev. R. C. Fillingham, a crank of ultra-Kenist views, who is surprised to find still allowed to be Vicar of Hoxton, Herts, took upon himself while on a visit to the United States to protest against the "idolatrous practices" in the Church of S. Mary the Virgin, New York. Bishop Potter, in answer to the protest, severely criticises the English vicar's attitude, and says Mr. Fillingham must be a lunatic, as only a lunatic could suppose the Church in New York was governed by the laws of the Church of England. Bishop Potter informs Mr. Fillingham that he has advised the Rector of S. Mary's, in case Mr. Fillingham or his followers makes any attempt to interrupt the services, to call the police and have the offenders thrown into the street.

The turbine, which is now established on the Channel and is shortly to be fitted on an Atlantic liner, bears the same relation to the ordinary reciprocating engine as the wheel does to the human lower limb, says a home paper. In walking one is for reversing the action, throwing a leg back, stopping it and then bringing it forward. Unfortunately the erect attitude is incompatible with the power to swing the leg backwards, bring it up from behind over the shoulder and then put it down in front. This is what the spokes or legs of a wheel do. Similarly the turbine goes on intermittedly, whereas the ordinary engine goes so far, then stops and comes back. The difficulty about the turbine at present is that the flings are curved for forward progression and are inevitably unsuitable for going backwards. When it is possible to reverse a turbine engine, so that it will go as rapidly in both directions, the thing will be perfect.

The *Times* New York correspondent, writing in June, says that among the names of those mentioned as Democrats for the U.S. Presidency is that of Mr. Cleveland's. There has been what the politicians call a "boom" for Mr. Cleveland during the last two or three months, beginning with, or dating from, his speech on the negro question. It is, no doubt, possible that Mr. Cleveland may be nominated a fourth time and elected a third time. He may even have the support of Tammany, in return for the Fourth of July letters he addresses yearly to that remarkable body. But Mr. Cleveland must be considered, if at all, by himself. For the moment, it is enough to say of him what Mr. Coo-ru said of him some years ago, that he has a great popularity among men who will never give him a vote if he is nominated. No good judge of political conditions care as yet to hazard a prediction in respect to the nomination by the Democrats.

We have received the July number of the *Yellow Dragon* magazine, published by Queen's College. It contains among other items a few notes on "Distinguished careers of old Queen's College boys."

TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S SERVICE.

COTTON TAXATION.

LONDON, 1st August.

Mr. Chamberlain denies that he ever proposed to tax foreign raw cotton while exempting that grown in the empire.

THE NEW POPE.

LONDON, 1st August.

A series of imposing ceremonies have marked the inauguration of the Conclave, beginning with the solemn entry and oath-taking of the Cardinals and Conclavists functionaries, and ending in a minute inspection of the precincts, with the object of excluding strangers, and formal locking of doors; the Cardinals afterwards proceeding to their apartments in the Vatican.

THE ITALIAN CONVENT.

Yesterday afternoon His Excellency the Governor and Lady Blake presided at the distribution of prizes to the scholars of the Italian Convent. An interesting programme was gone through, details of which will appear in tomorrow's issue.

Following is the prize list:—

Standard VII.—Julia Burrows, geog., phys., elementary science, and mapping; Joaquina & writing and order, composition, grammar, arithmetic and mapping; Angelina Lee Lun, elementary science, geography, writing and mapping; Maggie Brewster, history, geography, composition, arithmetic, and mapping; Clara Burke, arithmetic, composition, history, grammar, geography, elementary science and mapping.

Standard VI.—Teres Barretto, composition, grammar, reading, history, geography and arithmetic; Angelina Gardner, geography, arithmetic, grammar, history, reading and composition; Kate Ensign, history, composition, arithmetic, grammar, geography and reading; Ernestina Mangas, grammar, history, composition, geography and reading; Maria Emilia Britto, composition, reading, geography, history, grammar, geography, elementary science and mapping.

Standard V.—Encarnacion Querubin, composition, grammar, geography, arithmetic and arithmetic; Emily Watling, composition, arithmetic, grammar and geography; Cecilia Laaban, grammar, geography, composition and arithmetic.

Standard IV.—Popita Munoz, arithmetic, grammar, dictation, geography and reading; Mafalda Barradas, geography, arithmetic and grammar; Elisa Camara, grammar, arithmetic, dictation and reading; Mario Nolasco Silva, geography, arithmetic, dictation and reading; Gracita Ycaza, dictation and reading; Noemi Marques, grammar, reading, geography and arithmetic; Mary Santos, reading, dictation and grammar, geography and arithmetic.

Standard III.—Felisa Munoz, arithmetic, writing, order, geography, reading, grammar and dictation; Maria Romero, arithmetic, grammar, dictation and geography; Angelina Barradas, grammar, geography, arithmetic, reading and writing; Januaria Sison, arithmetic, grammar, dictation and reading; Maria Gomes Silveira, dictation, grammar, arithmetic, geography and reading; Carmen Munoz, geography, writing, arithmetic and regular attendance; Celina Roario, dictation, geography and reading; Hortensia Baptista, arithmetic, dictation and grammar.

Standard II.—Louise Hicks, reading, geography, arithmetic and dictation; Isabel Hicks, dictation, arithmetic and geography; Victoria Munoz, reading and geography; Alice Brandt, reading, dictation, arithmetic and geography; Jessie Pestonjee, geography, dictation and order.

Standard I.—Pilar Ros, dictation and arithmetic; Eulalia Remedios, reading; Carolina Morero, reading, dictation and arithmetic; Emilia Musal, arithmetic, reading and dictation; Aurora Ozorio, dictation, arithmetic and reading; Francisca Santos, reading, dictation and arithmetic; Celeste Remedios, reading, dictation and arithmetic; Angelina Carvalho, reading and regular attendance.

PORTUGUESE SCHOLARS.

Standard I.—Ricarda Xavier, reading; Maria Rodriguez, arithmetic; Louisa Torres, dictation, reading and regular attendance; Jose Xavier, reading and dictation.

Standard II.—Iria Portaria, writing and dictation; Maria Soares, dictation and writing.

Standard III.—Katie Brookfield, dictation, arithmetic and writing; Gionsiva Remedios, geography, dictation and arithmetic; Isabel Botelho, daily lessons, reading and good order.

Standard IV.—Sara Luz, reading and arithmetic; Maria Emilia Gatierez, reading and arithmetic; Judith Botelho, reading and arithmetic.

Standard V.—Garnelina Noronha, arithmetic, application and good order.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:—

OCEAN STEAM SHIP CO., LTD.
AND
**CHINA MUTUAL STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.**
JOINT SERVICES.

FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS FOR LONDON AND CONTINENT.
MONTHLY SAILINGS FOR LIVERPOOL.

OUTWARDS.

FROM	STEAMERS	TO
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"TEUCER"	On 30th July
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"NINGCHOW"	On 8th August
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"KINTUCK"	On 13th August
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"PINGSUEY"	On 20th August
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"GLAUCUS"	On 26th August
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"DEUCALION"	On 4th September

HOMEBWARDS.

FROM	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
MARSELLES, LONDON and ANTWERP	"STENTOR"	On 4th August
MARSELLES, LONDON and ANTWERP	"TYDEUS"	On 18th August
MARSELLES, LONDON and ANTWERP	"DIOMED"	On 26th August
MARSELLES, LONDON and ANTWERP	"NESTOR"	On 1st September
MARSELLES, LONDON and ANTWERP	"KINTUCK"	On 15th September
MARSELLES, LONDON and ANTWERP	"PINGSUEY"	On 22nd September
MARSELLES, LONDON and ANTWERP	"GLAUCUS"	On 29th September
Taking Cargo for Liverpool at London Rates.		

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA, and all PACIFIC COAST POINTS, VIA NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"NINGCHOW" "DEUCALION"	On 10th August, On 6th September.
The ss. "AJAX" left Victoria (B.C.) on the 16th Inst. for Japan and Hongkong.		For Freight, apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.		

Hongkong, 30th July, 1903.

[10-12]

**CHINA NAVIGATION CO.
LIMITED.**

FROM	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
MANILA	"HUNAN" "TSINAN"	On 5th August, On 10th August.
PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY	"TSINAN"	On 10th August.
ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIENS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE	"TSINAN"	On 10th August.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE	"SUNGKIANG"	On 12th August.
MANILA	"TSINAN"	On 12th August.
* The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled Table. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.		
* Taking Cargo on through bills of lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.		
* Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for all New Zealand Ports and other Australian Ports.		
REDUCED SALOON FARES, SINGLE AND RETURN, TO MANILA AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.		
For Freight or Passage, apply to—		
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.		

Hongkong, 3rd August, 1903.

[11]

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD. HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.		STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN/HAMBURG, PORTS IN THE LEVANTE, BLACK SEA AND BALTIQUE PORTS; ALSO LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON, AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.	
STEAMERS WILL CALL AT GIBRALTAR AND SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS AND LUGGAGE.		N.B.—CARGO CAN BE TAKEN ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR THE PRINCIPAL PLACES IN RUSSIA.	
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION			
STEAMERS		SAILING DATES	
PRINZ HEINRICH		THURSDAY	
SACHSEN		6th August	
* KIAUTSCHOU		THURSDAY	
BAYERN		20th August	
ZIETEN		3rd September	
SEYDLITZ		17th September	
EON		30th September	
PREUSSEN		14th October	
* HAMBURG		28th October	
PRINZ HEINRICH		11th November	
KONIG ALBERT		25th November	
* KIAUTSCHOU		9th December	
SACHSEN		23rd December	
BAUERN		1904	
SEYDLITZ		WEDNESDAY	
ROON		6th January	
* Steamers of the Hamburg-Amerika Linie.		WEDNESDAY	
		29th January	
		WEDNESDAY	
		3rd February	
		WEDNESDAY	
		17th February	
		WEDNESDAY	
		2nd March	

ON THURSDAY, the 6th day of August, 1903, at NOON, the Steamship "PRINZ HEINRICH" of the NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, Captain R. Heintze, with MAIIS, PASSANGER, SPECIE AND CARGO, will leave this Port as above, CALLING AT NAPLES and GENOA.

Shipping Orders will be granted till NOON on TUESDAY, the 4th August. Cargo and Specie will be received on Board until 5 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, the 5th August, and Parcels will be received at the Agency's Office until NOON on WEDNESDAY, the 5th August.

Contents of Packages are required. No Parcel Receipt will be signed for less than \$2.50, and Parcels should not exceed Two Feet Cubic in Measurement.

The Steamer has splendid accommodation, and carries a Doctor and Stewardesses.

Linen can be washed on board.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.
MELCHERS & CO., AGENTS.

Hongkong, 23rd July, 1903.

[5]

TOYO KISEN KAISHA
MANILA
LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE
BETWEEN HONGKONG AND
MANILA IN 48 HOURS.

Largest and Fastest Steamers on the route. Excellent Accommodation. Cuisine Unexcelled. Unrivalled Speed. Fitted throughout with Electric Light. Doctor and Stewardesses carried.

Steamship
"ROSETTA MARU" ... H. S. Smith ... 3876 Thursday, 6th August, at 11 A.M.
"ROHILLA MARU" ... E. P. Bishop ... 3839 Tuesday, 11th August, at 11 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Company's Office, 3, Queen's Building, Ice House Street.
Hongkong, 24th July, 1903.

K. NAKASHIMA, Manager.

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FOR ODESSA.
THE RUSSIAN STEAMER

"EDWARD BABY"
Captain Levinsky, will be despatched on or about SATURDAY, the 15th August.
For Freight, apply to
BRADLEY & CO., Agents.
Hongkong, 31st July, 1903. [2163]



AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAMSHIP "PLEIADES"
FROM TACOMA, VICTORIA, MOJI
AND SHANGHAI.
The above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Car or are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-claim, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Fare impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignee's risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

DODWELL & CO., Agents.
Hongkong, 28th July, 1903. [2163]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

BOSTON TOWBOAT COMPANY.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
STEAMSHIP "PLEIADES"
FROM TACOMA, VICTORIA, MOJI
AND SHANGHAI.
The above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Car or are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-claim, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Fare impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignee's risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

DODWELL & CO., Agents.
Hongkong, 28th July, 1903. [2163]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. CO.'S STEAMER
"VALETTA"
FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Car by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns, at Kowloon, where such consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

This Vessel brings on Cargo—

From London, &c. via Victoria.

From Persian Gulf, &c. via B. I. S. N. and B. P. S. N. Co. steamers.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 12 M. [—]DAY, the 31st inst.

Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 12 M. [—]DAY, the 31st inst.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., Agents.
Hongkong, 31st July, 1903. [2163]

SHIRE LINE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.
THE Steamship
"MERIONETHISHIRE".

Captain G. C. Candy, will be despatched as above on or about MONDAY, the 24th August.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., Agents.
Hongkong, 31st July, 1903. [2163]

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

MID-SUMMER EXCURSION TRIPS TO JAPAN AND BACK.

THE Nippon Yusen Kaisha are prepared

during the months of July and August to issue FIRST-CLASS RETURN TICKETS from HONGKONG to YOKOHAMA AND BACK for the round fare of Yen 98 payable in local currency. Return Tickets are available for return up to the 31st October, 1903.

Stop-over privileges allowed at any way port and between Moji and Kobo passengers have the option of travelling by the Sanyo Railways.

For information as to Sailing, Steamers, &c., apply at the Company's Local Office in PRINCE'S BUILDINGS, First Floor, Chater Road.

T. S. TAKAYANAGI, Acting Manager.
Hoongkong, 28

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

The Hongkong Mail, with the American Mail of the 7th ult., left Yokohama on Monday, the 27th ult., a.m., and may be expected here to-day.
The Kiangchow, with the German Mail of the 7th ult., left Singapore on Friday, the 31st ult., at noon, and may be expected here to-day.

MAILS WILL CLOSE.

FOR	FROM	DATE
Canton	Homam	Tuesday, 4th, 7.30 A.M.
Swatow	Hailoong	Tuesday, 4th, 9.00 A.M.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	Nansang	Tuesday, 4th, 10.00 A.M.
Kudat and Sandakan	Borneo	Tuesday, 4th, 10.00 A.M.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU AND SAN FRANCISCO	Gudie	Tuesday, 4th, Printed matter and samples, 10.00 A.M. Registration, 10.00 A.M. (Registration, with late fee of 10 cents, up to 10.45 A.M.)
Macao	Hengshan	Tuesday, 4th, 11.00 A.M.
Macao	Wingchow	Tuesday, 4th, 11.15 P.M.
Nantao	Taike	Tuesday, 4th, 5.00 P.M.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, VICTORIA AND VANCOUVER (B.C.)	Empress of China	Tuesday, 4th, Printed matter and samples, 10.00 A.M. Registration, 10.00 A.M. (Registration, with late fee of 10 cents, up to 10.45 A.M.)
Malta	Hiroa	Tuesday, 4th, 11.00 A.M.
EUROPE, &c., India via Tuficorin	Prins Heinrich	Tuesday, 4th, 11.00 A.M.
(Late Letters 11.10 to 11.30 A.M. Extra Postage 10 cents.)	Zufiro	Tuesday, 4th, Printed matter and samples, 10.00 A.M. Registration, 10.00 A.M. (Registration, with late fee of 10 cents, up to 10.45 A.M.)
EUROPE, &c., India via Tuficorin	Yarra	Tuesday, 4th, 11.00 A.M.
(Letters posted in the Peak Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)	Iyo Maru	Tuesday, 4th, 11.00 A.M.
Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, U.S.A.	Athenar	Tuesday, 4th, 11.00 A.M.
Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver, B.C.	Capri	Tuesday, 4th, 11.00 A.M.
Singapore, Penang and Bombay	Sunkiang	Tuesday, 4th, 11.00 A.M.
Manila	Rubi	Tuesday, 4th, 11.00 A.M.
Samara	Chunang	Tuesday, 4th, 11.00 A.M.
Kobe	Kingang	Tuesday, 4th, 11.00 A.M.

TO-DAY.
Half-yearly Meeting of Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steam-boat Co., Ltd., noon.
Japanese Aerobats, opposite Central Market, 1 and 3.30 p.m.
Sale, Crown Land, Public Works Department, 3 p.m.

TO-MORROW.
Ordinary Yearly Meeting of William Powell, Ltd., noon.

COMMERCIAL.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

1st August

ON LONDON.—	Telegraphic Transfer	1.91
	Bank Bills, on demand	1.91
	Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	1.91
	Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	1.91
	Credits, at 4 months' sight	1.91
	Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	1.91

ON PARIS.—	Bank Bills, on demand	222
	Credits, at 4 months' sight	223

ON GERMANY.—	On demand	180
	Bank Bills, on demand	431

ON GERMANY.—	Bank Bills, on demand	431
	Bank Bills, 60 days' sight	431

ON GERMANY.—	Telegraphic Transfer	131
	Bank, on demand	131

ON CALIFORNIA.—	Telegraphic Transfer	131
	Bank, on demand	131

ON SHANGHAI.—	Bank, at sight	72
	Private, 30 days' sight	73

ON YOKOHAMA.—	On demand	851
	Credit, at 4 months' sight	851

ON MANILA.—	On demand	214
	Credit, 60 days' sight	214

ON GERMANY.—	Bank Bills, on demand	431
	Bank Bills, 60 days' sight	431

ON GERMANY.—	Bank Bills, 60 days' sight	431
	Telegraphic Transfer	131

ON GERMANY.—	Bank Bills, 60 days' sight	431
	Telegraphic Transfer	131

ON GERMANY.—	Bank Bills, 60 days' sight	431
	Bank Bills, 60 days' sight	431

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	Bank Bills, 60 days' sight	431

ON GERMANY.—	Bank Bills, 60 days' sight	431
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HONGKONG
BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

BOOKBINDING

DAILY PRESS" OFFICE,
The only office in China having European
taught workmen. Equal to Home Work.

FURNITURE WAREHOUSEMEN

A CHEE & CO., Established 1859.

Every Household Requisite. Depot for
Eastman's Kodak Films and Accessories;
17a, Queen's Road Central.CHEONG LEE & CO., Furniture Store.
Established over 20 years. Importers and
Exporters, Teakwood Furniture, Black-
wood, Jewellery, &c., highest grade,
best and cheapest. 8, Queen's Road
Central.

JEWELLERS

MAISON LEVY HERMANOS
Diamond Merchants and Watchmakers, 40
Watson's Building, Queen's Road. Also
at Shanghai, Manila, Paris and Iloilo.

PHOTOGRAPHIE

M. MUMEYA, JAPANESE ARTIST.
Bromide and Crayon Enlargements and
also colouring Photos and sets of Photos.
Views of China and Manilla. Work
done for Amateurs; No. 8a, Queen's
Road Central.

PRINTING

DAILY PRESS" OFFICE
Printed by Englishmen.

STOKEKEEPEAR

F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,
Navy Contractors, Ship Chandlers,
Provision and Coal Merchants, Sail-
makers, &c. Fresh Water supplied to
Vessels in the Harbour.BISMARCK & CO.,
Navy Contractors, Ship Chandlers,
Provision and Coal Merchants, Sail-
makers, &c. Fresh Water supplied to
Vessels in the Harbour.KWONG SANG & CO.,
Shipchandlers, Sailmakers, Provisioners,
Coal Merchants, Hardware, Engineers,
Tools, Brass and Iron Merchants,
144, Des Voeux Road.MORE & TIMUND,
25, Connaught Road, Praya Central,
Shipchandlers, Sailmakers, Engineers,
Agents and General
Importers; Sole Agents for
"Giverny Composition" ("Gray-
hound Brand") and Bündelholz
Spenco & Co.'s Composition
WATCHMAKERSDROZ & CO.,
14, Queen's Road Central. Repairs of
Watches and Clocks by competent
European experts at moderate rates.

COLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD.
We have now 40,000 Cubic feet of Cold
Storage available at EAST POINT. Stores will
be open at 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. daily, Sundays
excepted, to receive and deliver perishable goods.

W.M. PAULINE, Manager.

Hongkong, 1st November 1901. 165

E. J. REMEDION,
FOREIGN AND COLONIAL STAMP
DEALER,No. 39, WYNDHAM STREET, HONGKONG,
will be glad to send STAMPS on approval
to any address on receipt of satisfactory reference.Is also prepared to purchase used POSTAGE
STAMPS in Large or Small Quantities for Cash
AGENTS WANTED.

15 to 25 per cent. Discount Allowed. 1158

INTERNATIONAL HAIR-DRESSING
SALOON.THE undersigned has purchased the above
business, and will henceforth carry on
same on his account.HAT-CUTTING, SHAVING, &c., executed
at reasonable rates by experienced barbers.Boots, Shoes, Manila Cigars and Cigarettes
on sale at very moderate prices. Shortly
expected a large consignment of best Perfumery
and Toilet Requisites from London, Paris and
America, which will be offered on sale at very
cheap prices.

V. ATIENZA.

Hongkong, 9th July, 1903. 1987

NOTICE.

WANG HING,
JEWELLER,
has REMOVED to 10, QUEEN'S ROAD
CENTRAL (opposite Messrs. KELLY AND
WALSH) and has also kept his old Shop as a
Branch Establishment, named WANG HING
& CO.

Hongkong, 23rd March, 1903. 14736

THE SERVIAN MASSACRE.

In the July number of the *Contemporary Review* an article with the above title appears over the signature of "Ivanovich." There are some curiously intimate details in it. We quote a few passages below.

Of the actual work of the murderers the writer says that the ultra-modern circumstances which accompanied that work rendered it more revolting. Officers who had studied in the Zurich Polytechnic School knew how to use dynamite without injury to themselves when they wanted to break in doors massive as those of a church. Those who had been told off to cut out the electric wires communicating with lamps had indiarubber gloves. They searched by the light of composite candles they had brought in their pockets for the hiding-place of the King and Queen. When they discovered the fugitives, some of the officers held high the candles for their comrades to lay on and not spare the unfortunate pair. There was no attempt to resist. All Alexander waited was "to die with Draga," and this elevated him into the region of romance. It may hereafter furnish a theme to Serbian bards. Another modern circumstance makes one's flesh creep. The bodies, hung out of a window, lay on a garden walk until dawn, when a soldier received an order to wash them there with a fire-hose and, when they had been cleansed to lay them on the tables of the palace kitchen for dissection. At the post-mortem the surgeons counted in the body of Alexander six revolver wounds, each deadly, and forty-two sword wounds. Draga received two pistol balls and sixty-two sword cuts and slashes. She had been cut to pieces, but they left her face unmarred. And—still more frightful—her corpse bore black and blue marks that testified to a merciless pounding with strong fists. The reciters give so many conflicting accounts of their adventure that one did not know what to believe. It is now certain that the King and Queen were desecrated, that they at once on being aroused by the dynamite took refuge in her wardrobe room, and that they never sought to escape by the roof, and did not run through a long suite of rooms, slamming the doors after them. They had not a moment's time to utter a prayer.

Of the unfortunate couple themselves "Ivanovich" writes: "Milan might have passed for handsome in the company of butchers' wives and daughters. He had a pseudo-Napoleonic air, and resembled in mind, manners and appearance the late Prince Napoleon. Nelly still retains traces of the remarkable beauty which made her the belle of Odessa. She has probably some Jewish blood, and had fine black eyes, fine features, a mass of black hair, and a fine build, reminding one in the strength of the shoulders of Raphael's *Fornarina*. Alexander resembled neither father nor mother. A French doctor would have claimed him as an *élegant*, and M. Hanotaux as *fin de siècle*. He must have experienced the feeling, when he went back to Draga, which makes a return from ceremonial stateliness to well-worn clothes and slippers so grateful. Draga's power increased. Her goodness to her brothers and sisters—one of whom is a widow—left her without much money to give away. She also invested money abroad. I am inclined to believe the Serbian Minister in London when he says that her savings have been greatly overestimated at £100,000, and calculates them at something over £20,000. Her family cost her about £3,000 a year. That would have left Alexander £45,000. She had an honorary household of but one member, a young lady who went about with her, wrote answers to ordinary notes, and went to shops to choose articles from which the Queen could select purchases. Draga had a well preserved face—handsome, but to my eye not altogether pleasing. The splendid eyes could express any feeling that troubled her blood, softened her heart, raised or agitated her soul. Her nose inclined to classical regularity, with a very faint

MERELY A REMINDER.

Bear in mind that Perry Davis' Painkiller is just as good for internal as for external troubles. It will stop the agonizing cramps in the bowels which follows exposure to cold and wet when taken internally, and will cure strains, sprains and bruises when applied externally. It should be administered in warm water, slightly sweetened. There is but one Painkiller. Perry Davis'.

LARGEST SALE OF ANY DENTIFRICE.
CALVERT'S
CARBOLIC
Tooth Powder.A unique and efficacious preparation for
cleaning the teeth and strengthening the gums.

F. C. CALVERT & CO., Manchester, Eng.

2394-1

TO THOSE CONCERNED.

Inclination to retrace, and she had the prettiest, most perfectly formed little mouth imaginable. When embouchure began to overpower her, the mouth, I am told, appeared too small. The laugh rang false; the smile was not always good. It sometimes struck me as being produced by a galvanic battery. But the poor woman had had such a hard experience of human nature that she could not be frank if she wanted to be generous. As Mme. Maschine she had kept company with the most corrupt people on the face of the earth—the crime at Belgrade, all, save the diplomats, the sons or grandsons of peasants. The Turk says of the Eastern Slave: "they are like pearls rotten before they are ripe." The "Let me die with Draga" lends poetry to the awful close of Alexander's life. An intimate of his, asked once to account for the King's infatuation, said:—"I don't call it infatuation. He loves to be loved, and is deeply grateful wherever he divines sympathy. His father and mother, you see, fought over his cradle and went on wrangling over him as he grew older. The Regents allowed no scope to his affectionate sentiments, no friend of his own age, no tutor who had the qualities requisite to direct his heart or mind. They wanted to bring him up for themselves. A man slept on the mat outside his apartments. He laid down at eight in the evening and rose at five, the same hour as the King. He had orders to let nobody in after ten, and to take the name of everyone who entered before the hour. The King, finding himself spied upon, grew shy and dissimulative, and liked to circumvent the Regents. He is now with his enchantress, like the cellar-reared plant in the sun. She gives him the affection he craved for. With her hard experience of life and poverty, she wants to lead a quiet life, and to save what money she can. She never had a child, and all her maternal instinct is centred in him." Nothing pleased Alexander more than to see Draga with her maid inspect the linen that had come from the wash. She looked it over minutely, seeing where a stitch might be wanted. This domestic task she never failed to discharge. She darned herself the King's cycling stockings and his socks, and knitted the former. He read to her while she worked. She checked all the house accounts once a week, and ordered tradespeople who overcharged to be deprived of the palace stomach. The "Home sweet home" sentiment accounted for Alexander's constancy in the face of paternal and maternal opposition.

A few remarks about King Peter we give in conclusion. Peter Karageorgieff left Serbia a child and was educated in France. He attempted to win laurels in Bourbaki's Corps in the winter of 1870, and contrived to give the fullest publicity to his deeds of daring. For some years after the war he led an amusing life in Paris and had plenty of money to spend. He had imbibed the ideas of the gilded youth of the Empire, played for high stakes in the aristocratic clubs, kept company with pretty actresses, showed himself in some of the best French and Russian salons, and helped Servian malcontents who had come to live in Paris. He spent heavily on patriotic agitation in the Slav States against Turkey, and has since boasted that to his efforts in Herzegovina in 1875-6 the Russo-Turkish War of 1877 was due. He spared no personal effort to bring the rising in Herzegovina to a successful issue and spent money freely. In the nine following years he led a roving life and then married the Princess Zorka of Montenegro and settled down. They had their permanent residence in her father's little State, but often came to Paris. She died in 1894, still in the flower of youth and a sombre striking beauty, too striking for effect to be permanently

No. of Site	Registry No.	Locality	Boundary Measurements.				Contents in Square ft.	Annual Rec. per Acre	Upset Price.
			N.	E.	S.	W.			
		Adjoining Imperial Lot							
1	1,508	Gardens No. 1,508 Lot Conduit Road	39	27	154	140 ⁰⁰	8,576	\$ 18	
1 No. 22			39 ⁰⁰	30 ⁰⁰	30 ⁰⁰	30 ⁰⁰			

[2165]

NOTICES OF FIRMS

CHINA COMMERCIAL SHIPSTEAMING
COMPANY, LIMITED.

司公限有船輪華中

THE OFFICES of the above Company have
been OPENED at No. 35, QUEEN'S
ROAD CENTRAL, 2ND FLOOR.
Hongkong, 21st March, 1903. 924CHINESE AMERICAN COMMERCIAL
COMPANY.

司公美華

IMPORTERS, EXPORTERS AND
MANUFACTURERS.THIS Company's Offices are Established at
Nos. 20 and 21, CONNAUGHT ROAD
opposite Douglas Pier.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1903. 1321THE PUNJOM MINING COMPANY,
LIMITED.DURING my Temporary Absence, or until
further notice, Mr. A. R. LOWE will
act as SECRETARY to the above Company.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. K. SLOCUM HUGHES,
Secréary.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1903. 2186

[2186]

TO THOSE CONCERNED.

PLEASE take notice that J. R. POWELL
GRANT, Esq., lately Agency Director
of the NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE
COMPANY of the Hongkong Office, is no
longer in the employ of the New York Life
Insurance Company, and that his Connection
therewith Ceased as of June 30th, 1903.Any Payment due the New York Life
Insurance Company shall be paid at the Office
of the Company in Hongkong, to the Agency
Director in Charge, Mr. C. H. COULSON.G. E. TUCKER,
Resident Secretary,
Shanghai, China, 27th July, 1903. 2176

[2176]

CARBOLINEUM-AVENARIUS
USED FOR OVER 25 YEARS.

TRADE MARK

REGD. TRADE MARK

CARBOLINEUM-AVENARIUS

TRADE MARK

REGD. TRADE MARK

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 2, ARIAKE MARU, Japanese str., 2,183, Y. Mori, Moji 27th July, Coal.—MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA.

Aug. 2, HINGWO, British str., 2,517, Parkinson, San Francisco via Japan 3rd July, General.—CHINA COMMERCIAL S.S. CO.

Aug. 3, CAPRI, Italian str., 2,700, G. Belaito, Boma 17th July and Singapore 28th, General.—CARLOWITZ & CO.

Aug. 3, ELSE, German str., from Canton.

Aug. 3, GIBRALTAR, British str., 2,240, J. G. Olifert, Calcutta 18th July, General.—DAVID SABSON & CO, Ltd.

Aug. 3, HAILAN, French str., 377, Anderton, Pakhoi and Hollow 2nd Aug., General.—A. R. MARTY.

Aug. 3, HIGE, French str., 703, G. Godin, Haiphong 30th July and Kwangchowau 2nd August, General.—A. R. MARTY.

Aug. 3, KING-ING, British str., 1,047, Parkin, Sincan 31st July, JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.

Aug. 3, KWANG-LE, Chinese steamer, 1,468, Linchow, Shanghai 28th July, General.—CHINESE.

Aug. 3, MADELEINE RUMKIN, Gorman str., 1,020, J. Sander, Bangkok and Swatow 2nd August, Rangoon, KARHOLM, KARHOLM & CO.

Aug. 3, STEATOR, British str., 4,308, Charles Jackson, Shanghai 30th July, General.—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

DEPARTURES.

2nd August.

ALBEEBOCK DOCKS.—U.S.A.T. Ingalls, Pocon, Bochol, Kwang-Hing, Minor, H.M.S. Whiting, Cosmopolitan Dock.—U.S.A.T. Summer.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British steamer *Ching-ko*, from San Francisco via Japan 3rd July, had strong N.E. and N.W. winds in north of Formosa Channel.

The Chinese steamer *Kwang-le*, from Shanghai 28th July, had strong N.E. wind in north of White Dogs and strong W.S.W. wind south of White Dogs.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

MR. SWATOW.

THE Company's Steamship
"HAILOONG," Captain Evans, will be despatched for the above port TO-DAY, the 4th August, at 10 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO., General Managers, Hongkong, 3rd August, 1903. [2183]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND CALCUTTA.

THE Company's Steamship
"NAMSANG," Captain Geo. Payne, will be despatched as above TO-DAY, the 4th August, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., General Managers, Hongkong, 29th July, 1903. [2147]

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

FOR SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, HIODO, AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Imperial German Mail Steamship
"KIAUTIA," of the HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE, Captain Belaito, due here with the outward German Mail about TUESDAY, P.M., will leave for the above places about 12/24 hours after arrival.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.
For further Particulars, apply to
MELCHERS & CO., Agents, Hongkong, 1st August, 1903. [5]

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN
NOTICE.

STEAM FOR KUDAT AND
SANDAKAN.

Taking Cargos at through Rates to
TAWAO, LABAD DATU AND LABUAN.
THE Company's Steamship

"BORNEO,"

Captain Muhi, will be ready to load for the above port on the 1st August.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
MELCHERS & CO., Agents, Hongkong, 31st July, 1903. [2162]

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.
THE Steamship

"BENLEDI,"

Captain D. Clark, will be despatched as above on or about the 26th inst.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents, Hongkong, 14th July, 1903. [1986]

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.
(Florio and Rubattino United Companies.)

STEAM FOR BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE AND PENANG.
Having connection with Company's Mail Steamers to Aden, Suez, Port Said, Messina, Naples, Leghorn and Genoa, also VENICE and TRIESTE, all MEDITERRANEAN.

ADRIATIC, JAVANITE and SOUTH AMERICAN Ports up to CALLAO.
(Taking Cargos at through rates to PERSIAN GULF and BAGDAD, also BARCELONA, VALENZA, ALICANTE, ALMERIA and MALAGA.)

THE Steamship
"CAPEI," Captain Belaito, will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, the 12th August, at 12 o'clock. At Bombay the Steamer is discharging in Victoria Dock.

For further particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply to
CARLOWITZ & CO., Agents, Hongkong, 31st July, 1903. [4]

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL	BENLEDI	Brit. str.	D. Clark	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.	Quick despatch.
JAPAN	MONTSERRATE	Brit. str.	E. P. Martin	P. & O. S. N. CO.	About 7th inst.
DIOMED	MONTSERRATE	Brit. str.	G. C. Cumming	SHewan, TOME & CO.	About 24th inst.
PINGSLEY	MONTSERRATE	Brit. str.	Thompson	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	20th inst.
STENTON	MONTSERRATE	Brit. str.	C. Jackson	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	22nd September.
SANUKI MARU	MONTSERRATE	Brit. str.	W. Townsend	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day.
YAHRA	MONTSERRATE	Brit. str.	F. F. Jackson	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	8th inst., Daylight.
TYDEUS	MONTSERRATE	Brit. str.	M. F. Jackson	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	11th inst., at 1 P.M.
HAKATA MARU	MONTSERRATE	Jad. str.	F. L. S. S. S. S.	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	18th inst.
NESTOR	MONTSERRATE	Brit. str.	A. D. Boer	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	22nd inst., Daylight.
KINTUCK	MONTSERRATE	Brit. str.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	1st September.
GLAUCUS	MONTSERRATE	Brit. str.	R. H. Hoyle	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	15th September.
P. REINHOLD	MONTSERRATE	Brit. str.	R. H. Hoyle	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	29th September.
BADENIA	MONTSERRATE	Brit. str.	R. H. Hoyle	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	6th inst., at Noon.
SITHONIA	MONTSERRATE	Brit. str.	R. H. Hoyle	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	12th inst.
KONIGSBERG	MONTSERRATE	Brit. str.	R. H. Hoyle	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	29th inst.
ANDALUSIA	MONTSERRATE	Brit. str.	R. H. Hoyle	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	12th September.
ABESSINIA	MONTSERRATE	Brit. str.	R. H. Hoyle	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	7th October.
EDWARD PALEY	MONTSERRATE	Rus. str.	R. H. Hoyle	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	About 15th inst.
M. BACQUEHEN	MONTSERRATE	Aus. str.	R. H. Hoyle	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	24th inst.
SAINTE BEDE	MONTSERRATE	Brit. str.	R. H. Hoyle	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	28th inst.
BARON DRIESSEN	MONTSERRATE	Aus. str.	R. H. Hoyle	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	1st November.
ARABIA	MONTSERRATE	Brit. str.	R. H. Hoyle	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	10th inst.
E. OF CHINA	MONTSERRATE	Brit. str.	R. H. Hoyle	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	16th inst.
ATHENIAN	MONTSERRATE	Brit. str.	R. H. Hoyle	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	23rd inst.
NINGCHOW	MONTSERRATE	Brit. str.	R. H. Hoyle	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	28th inst.
YOKOHAMA	MONTSERRATE	Brit. str.	R. H. Hoyle	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	1st December.
PORTLAND, OREGON	MONTSERRATE	Brit. str.	R. H. Hoyle	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	10th inst.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS	MONTSERRATE	Brit. str.	R. H. Hoyle	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	11th inst.
YOKOHAMA, VIA SHANGHAI & KOREA	MONTSERRATE	Brit. str.	R. H. Hoyle	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	12th inst.
YOKOHAMA, VIA SHANGHAI & TACOMA	MONTSERRATE	Brit. str.	R. H. Hoyle	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	13th inst.
YOKOHAMA, VIA SHANGHAI & TACOMA	MONTSERRATE	Brit. str.	R. H. Hoyle	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	14th inst.
YOKOHAMA, VIA SHANGHAI & TACOMA	MONTSERRATE	Brit. str.	R. H. Hoyle	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	15th inst.
YOKOHAMA, VIA SHANGHAI & TACOMA	MONTSERRATE	Brit. str.	R. H. Hoyle	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	16th inst.
YOKOHAMA, VIA SHANGHAI & TACOMA	MONTSERRATE	Brit. str.	R. H. Hoyle	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	17th inst.
YOKOHAMA, VIA SHANGHAI & TACOMA	MONTSERRATE	Brit. str.	R. H. Hoyle	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	18th inst.
YOKOHAMA, VIA SHANGHAI & TACOMA	MONTSERRATE	Brit. str.	R. H. Hoyle	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	19th inst.
YOKOHAMA, VIA SHANGHAI & TACOMA	MONTSERRATE	Brit. str.	R. H. Hoyle	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	20th inst.
YOKOHAMA, VIA SHANGHAI & TACOMA	MONTSERRATE	Brit. str.	R. H. Hoyle	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	21st inst.
YOKOHAMA, VIA SHANGHAI & TACOMA	MONTSERRATE	Brit. str.	R. H. Hoyle	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	22nd inst.
YOKOHAMA, VIA SHANGHAI & TACOMA	MONTSERRATE	Brit. str.	R. H. Hoyle	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	23rd inst.
YOKOHAMA, VIA SHANGHAI & TACOMA	MONTSERRATE	Brit. str.	R. H. Hoyle	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	24th inst.
YOKOHAMA, VIA SHANGHAI & TACOMA	MONTSERRATE	Brit. str.	R. H. Hoyle	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	25th inst.
YOKOHAMA, VIA SHANGHAI & TACOMA	MONTSERRATE	Brit. str.	R. H. Hoyle	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	26th inst.
YOKOHAMA, VIA SHANGHAI & TACOMA	MONTSERRATE	Brit. str.	R. H. Hoyle	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	27th inst.
YOKOHAMA, VIA SHANGHAI & TACOMA	MONTSERRATE	Brit. str.	R. H. Hoyle	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	28th inst.
YOKOHAMA, VIA SHANGHAI & TACOMA	MONTSERRATE	Brit. str.	R. H. Hoyle	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	29th inst.
YOKOHAMA, VIA SHANGHAI & TACOMA	MONTSERRATE	Brit. str.	R. H. Hoyle	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	30th inst.
YOKOHAMA, VIA SHANGHAI & TACOMA	MONTSERRATE	Brit. str.	R. H. Hoyle	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	31st inst.
YOKOHAMA, VIA SHANGHAI & TACOMA	MONTSERRATE	Brit. str.	R. H. Hoyle	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	1st August.
YOKOHAMA, VIA SHANGHAI & TACOMA	MONTSERRATE	Brit. str.	R. H. Hoyle	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	2nd August.
YOKOHAMA, VIA SHANGHAI & TACOMA	MONTSERRATE	Brit. str.	R. H. Hoyle	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	3rd August.
YOKOHAMA, VIA SHANGHAI & TACOMA	MONTSERRATE	Brit. str.	R. H. Hoyle	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	4th August.
YOKOHAMA, VIA SHANGHAI & TACOMA	MONTSERRATE	Brit. str.	R. H. Hoyle	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	5th August.
YOKOHAMA, VIA SHANGHAI & TACOMA	MONTSERRATE	Brit. str.	R. H. Hoyle	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	6th August.
YOKOHAMA, VIA SHANGHAI & TACOMA	MONTSERRATE	Brit. str.	R. H. Hoyle	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	7th August.
YOKOHAMA, VIA SHANGHAI & TACOMA	MONTSERRATE	Brit. str.	R. H. Hoyle	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	8th August.
YOKOHAMA, VIA SHANGHAI & TACOMA	MONTSERRATE	Brit. str.	R. H. Hoyle	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	9th August.
YOKOHAMA, VIA SHANGHAI & TACOMA	MONTSERRATE	Brit. str.	R. H. Hoyle	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	10th August.
YOKOHAMA, VIA SHANGHAI & TACOMA	MONTSERRATE	Brit. str.	R. H. Hoyle	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	11th August.
YOKOHAMA, VIA SHANGHAI & TACOMA	MONTSERRATE	Brit. str.	R. H. Hoyle	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	12th August.
YOKOHAMA, VIA SHANGHAI & TACOMA	MONTSERRATE	Brit. str.	R. H. Hoyle	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	13th August.
YOKOHAMA, VIA SHANGHAI & TACOMA	MONTSERRATE	Brit. str.	R. H. Hoyle	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	14th August.
YOKOHAMA, VIA SHANGHAI & TACOMA	MONTSERRATE	Brit. str.	R. H. Hoyle	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	15th August.
YOKOHAMA, VIA SHANGHAI & TACOMA	MONTSERRATE	Brit. str.	R. H. Hoyle	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	16th August.
YOKOHAMA, VIA SHANGHAI & TACOMA	MONTSERRATE	Brit. str.	R. H. Hoyle	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	17th August.
YOKOHAMA, VIA SHANGHAI & TACOMA	MONTSERRATE	Brit. str.	R. H. Hoyle	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	18th August.
YOKOHAMA, VIA SHANGHAI & TACOMA	MONTSERRATE	Brit. str.</td			

of the *Kaifong* was to see that cases of illness were reported as soon as possible. I know that when one feels a little sick one very often says nothing about it, and that is not confined to the Chinese people; but I have taken a note of 24 cases reported by the *Kaifong*, and I find that of those cases eight were reported at once, seven were reported after two days' illness, one after three days, two after five, three after six, and one after seven. Now, in those cases where the longer time elapsed it was found on enquiry that the person was first infected by plague, and in many of those cases I think that the people themselves did not know or did not realise that they were ill until the time came, but as soon as they did realise that they were ill they reported to the *Kaifong*. I may say that in this district no body was dumped during that time, with one exception—and I believe the *Kaifong* could tell me something about that if they liked, for it was not from this district. Now, all this shows to me that the Chinese people of Hongkong are prepared to help themselves and to help the authorities if they are called upon to do so. The *Kaifong* and the people of the district know with what kindness and care Dr. Atkinson and Dr. Pearce looked after these poor people who were ill, and they have learned to know and to realise that both these gentlemen, who are charged with looking after the public health of the Colony, are their friends, and their best friends. I am now handing back this district in which we have worked together for over three months, and I ask the *Kaifong*, who have worked so well with me, to continue to give their assistance to the officers of the Sanitary Board who will now be looking after the health of the district. Now, I will add only one or two words of advice to my friends around me. We know that when Shoueng Fung Lane was empty in consequence of the number of cases of plague there, we collected a number of bugs and spiders and sent them to be examined. Eight people from that lane had died, and the question was—How did they get the plague? We found, when these bugs were examined by Dr. Hunter, that they were full of plague. When these two poor little boys died at No. 109 in this street, we found in that house, some bugs, and sent them for examination, and those bugs were found to be infected with plague. Now you will understand the reason why it is necessary to keep your houses clean and to kill vermin, because the bite of these vermin may mean the death of a man; and you all know that since you began to dip your bed-beds in these tanks of boiling water, you have had a great deal more comfort than you had before. I want you to continue to keep your houses clean as they are now. The plague is over for this year, but the plague is not dead. Next February the plague will begin again, and if the plague finds bugs and insects in the houses with plague in them, then men will die as they did before. You have got your houses clean now, because the whole of them have been thoroughly washed, and the furniture in them dipped in boiling water twice over. I will ask the President and the Vice-President of the Sanitary Board, Dr. Atkinson and Mr. Chatham, to leave those tanks so that you will have an opportunity of keeping yourselves and your houses clean. I hope you will continue to use them and to impress upon your neigbours the necessity of cleanliness. I find there are on an average 12 people living on every floor in the houses in the whole of this district, and under the new law there is no room on each floor for more than six people. This overcrowding may not matter during the summer months, when so many sleep in the streets, but when November comes and people sleep together in the houses, then they breed bad air, and they are unhealthy, and when the plague strikes them in February or March, they have no strength to fight against it. I want you to think over my words. They are spoken for your benefit. And now, having said so, I hand back this district to the sanitary authorities, and once more I ask you who have been working so well with me to continue to give your assistance to the authorities in the future. I thank you most heartily for the loyal and splendid way in which you have worked for me, and I hope that the lesson that has been learned from the experiment in this district may prove of immense benefit to the whole colony of Hongkong in the future, because it has shown that the Chinese people are not apathetic, and that they are ready to help when it is explained to them that their help is necessary in carrying out the ordinary work of sanitation for the people. For myself, I shall always look back upon the time spent with great satisfaction, because it has brought me into contact with you working men of the *Kaifong*, and shown me how much good stuff there is among the Chinese population if we only look for it. To Mr. Liu Yi I now present a letter of thanks for the good work done by the *Kaifong* and I shall also present a copy, signed, to each member of the *Kaifong*. And now I wish you good-bye, and I most heartily wish you prosperity and safety and health in the future. (Applause).

As His Excellency delivered his speech it was interpreted by Mr. Fung Wa Chun for the benefit of the surrounding Chinese. Mr. Ho Kui Tong, addressing His Excellency, thanked him for his presence there that day and for the very great interest he had always taken in the work of stamping out plague in this Colony. His Excellency had shown his sympathy with every class of the community, rich and poor alike. Another year of plague was drawing to a close, and for the present the work in connection with the *Kaifong* in Second and Third Streets had terminated. The thanks of Chinese and Europeans alike should be accorded to him for the untiring energy which had marked His Excellency's term of office in Hongkong in

fighting the dreadful disease, and encouraging others to help forward the work. His Excellency had referred to the small gift which he (Mr. Ho Kui Tong) had presented; he considered it his duty to act as he had done, and in future he would be very pleased to do any such slight service in rendering the work more effective. If he might be allowed, he would like to mention the name of Inspector Gidley, who had done a great deal in carrying out the work. On behalf of the *Kaifong* and of the community he thanked His Excellency very much for his kindness and the genuine interest he had taken in them. (Applause).

Mr. Liu Yi also spoke. He thanked His Excellency for the merciful kindness displayed by him in undertaking to look after these two blocks of buildings of the lower class people. His Excellency had undertaken the work out of pure goodness of heart. If the plague came next year the *Kaifong* would assist the Sanitary Board to carry out their work if it was done in the same way as was adopted by His Excellency. They had to thank Mr. Fung Wa Chun, who had come down there very often, and Dr. Atkinson for the kind way in which he had looked after patients, also Dr. Pearce and Dr. Leong, the Chinese doctor. Dr. Atkinson and Dr. Pearce had treated the Chinese with great kindness; indeed, he thought they showed more consideration for the Chinese than for the European patients. They would come and sit on the bed and turn the patient up, and many doctors would not do that. His Excellency, too, when he had cases reported to him, came down to see them, and the members of the *Kaifong* and the inhabitants would remember his kindness as long as they lived. (Applause).

On the call of Mr. Fung Wa Chun, three cheers were given for His Excellency, and the company afterwards dispersed.

The following is the letter of thanks which His Excellency is presenting to each member of the *Kaifong*:

Government House,

Hongkong, 3rd August, 1903.

The Governor desires to thank the following members of the *Kaifong* who volunteered their services during the epidemic of plague in Hongkong in 1903. The Governor highly appreciates the good work they have done by inducing their neighbours to take precautions against the spread of the plague—precautions which the Chinese may have been the means of saving the lives of some among them:

Chen Ki.	Cheng Tai.
Chak Cheung.	Kwok Nam.
Mak Sui.	Fung Kan.
Mak Hi.	On Shui Ki.
Mak Chak.	Tan Sang.
Lau Chiu.	Cheng Chi.
Liu Yi.	Wan Iun.
Wong Wai.	Maung Yat.
Tom Chun.	Chun Chun.
Man Lung.	

POLICE COURT.

Monday, 3rd August.

BEFORE MR. T. SERCOMBE SMITH
(POLICE MAGISTRATE).

ALLEGED THEFT OF MONEY.

Sent in company with others on Saturday to get some money changed, a soldier in the 14th Bombay Infantry, according to the story he related to the police and subsequently to the magistrate, left \$30 in notes—one \$50 bill and four \$10 bills—on the counter of the money-changer's shop at which he happened. He discovered the loss later on in another money-changing establishment at which he was negotiating for silver currency, and immediately hastened to the first place. There he asked for the return of the missing sum, but it was not forthcoming and the disappointed Indian reported the matter at the Central Police Station. He gave the number of notes of the notes, but after the money-changer's place had been searched he was able to give the number of one of the \$50 bank-notes found there. The money-changer was arrested on a charge of stealing the sum—a charge that he denied.

The evidence of the complainant and other witnesses was taken, after which his Worship adjourned the hearing until to-day at noon in order that enquiry might be made at the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank as to whether the numbers of all \$50 notes issued are noted by the officials.

ALLEGED MANSLAUGHTER.

On the 28th ult. the Norwegian steamer *Tyr* left the harbour for Canton with a cargo of coal, to unload which at its destination 160 coolies were engaged. The trip to Canton was begun with *fanfan*, but unfortunately a dispute arose and a free fight resulted. In the course of this one coolie, so it is said, was pushed overboard by another and drowned. The row was stopped by the ship's officers, and the accused Chinaman made a prisoner. The *Tyr* returned from Canton on Saturday morning, and information of the affair was lodged with the police, who took the prisoner into custody.

The body of the drowned man had not been recovered up till yesterday, and is believed to have been carried out to sea. The defendant, who is charged with manslaughter, was remanded.

MEDDLESOME COOLIES.

On Sunday morning four coolies employed in the Sanitary Department were wheeling a cart along Des Voeux Road West, when one of them threw a stone at a Chinese girl who was passing in a ricksha. The girl was cut on the forehead, and her cries attracted the attention of an Indian constable, who arrested the assailant. Thereupon the other coolies, it was alleged, set upon the Indian with intent to rescue his prisoner, but the constable was able to fend them off until the arrival of a comrade, when the whole lot were marched to the station and charged according to their separate offences.

The Chinaman who threw the stone was fined \$10 and \$5 compensation, two were discharged, and the fourth, for obstructing the constable in the performance of his duty, was fined \$25.

SIR ERNEST SATOW IN BOMBAY.

The following is text of Sir Ernest Satow's speech to the Bombay Millowners' Association last month, as given in the *Times of India's* report:

Mr. President and gentlemen.—The magnitude of the interests of Indian commerce in China afford a complete justification of the wish you have expressed to acquaint me with your views as to the effect of the new Commercial Treaty on that trade, and of your desire to obtain such information as I may be in a position to communicate. I need hardly say that it has given me very great pleasure to receive your invitation to meet you here to-day, as it affords me an opportunity of affirming the solidarity of British interests in all parts of the world, and of expressing my belief in the necessity of cooperation between H. M.'s subjects, no matter where their sphere of activity may lie, and servants of the State, no matter under what department they may be serving. With regard to the first question in which you are interested, namely, whether Article VIII. of the new Treaty is likely to come into force on 1st January next, I think I may safely say that such an event is practically impossible. Of the numerous Powers that are entitled to most-favoured-nation treatment in China only two besides Great Britain have up to the present commenced negotiations for the revision of their commercial treaties. Those negotiations, after proceeding for more than six months, have, I understand, come to a standstill in consequence of the proposal made by the Chinese Government to remove them from Shanghai to Peking. This proposal as far as is known at present has not been accepted by the two Powers concerned, and I am unable to say when it is likely that the negotiations will be resumed. Even supposing that they were brought to a conclusion, it is unlikely that the arrangements as to the abolition of *lekin* evil they will contain will be found to be identical with those inserted in the British Treaty. The remaining Powers, I believe, have as yet appointed no negotiators, and judging from our past experience of what happens when a number of Powers having varying interests find themselves face to face with negotiations that cannot have effect until all the separate interests, separately promoted, have been reconciled, I think it is likely to be some time yet before all the Treaty Powers will fall into line with respect to this question of *lekin*. You are aware gentlemen, that the reform or abolition of the existing system—or want of system—in the levying of the transit dues known as *lekin*, has been urged upon the attention of H. M.'s Government by various bodies interested in the China trade, and especially by mercantile bodies directly connected with China, for many years past. It was impossible, therefore, when an opportunity was given to H. M.'s Government of negotiating a revision of the treaty of 1858, that they should not avail themselves of it, in order, if possible, to give satisfaction to the interests of manufacturers and merchants. And I venture to think that if we could count upon the good faith of the Chinese Government in carrying out their engagements, such an arrangement as is contained in Art. VIII. of the Treaty so patiently and skillfully negotiated by the British Commissioner, Sir James Mackay, is the best that could be made in order to obtain the end in view; namely, of freeing commerce from the fetters imposed on it by this system of informal taxation, while at the same time securing to the Chinese Government a revenue sufficient for carrying on the administration of the country, and for meeting their financial obligations to foreign governments and investors in the Chinese foreign debt. But since it was quite evident that unless some reform was effected in the systems of currency and taxation which existed in China she would have the greatest difficulty in extricating herself from her present financial situation. Unless they gave a very liberal meaning to the words "the near future" he did not think the change would come about in the near future, and they should be prepared to labour under the inconveniences which existed at present for at least some years longer.

Mr. Armstrong desired to know what was the position of Hongkong in the matter of a gold standard. Sir Ernest Satow, in reply, said he was not in a position to say what was likely to happen. He, however, knew that the interests of Hongkong were bound up very much with those of the mainland, and by many interested in the way of LING'ERIE, DRESSES, and HATS in any particular fashion or design, &c. She will also bring out new goods for the BALL and RACE SEASONS.

SIR ERNEST SATOW also brought to inform the Hongkong ladies that, in order to make room for the New Stock, she will hold a CLEARANCE SALE at her new establishment, commencing on the 5th instant, when some very cheap bargains will be offered.

Hongkong, 3rd August, 1903. 2188

PHOTOGRAPHIC

PLATES, PAPERS AND CHEMICALS
EASTMAN'S KODAKS, FILMS AND ACCESSORIES.

DEVELOPING AND PRINTING UNDERTAKEN.

A. CHEE & CO.,

17A, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

THE COMMERCIAL TREATY.

The Times correspondent writes from Peking on June 29:—

It is announced that the ratification of the Mackay Treaty is on its way to Peking, and presumably ratification will be exchanged after its arrival. It is well, however, to remember that China has vouchsafed no reply to the queries of the British Government regarding her intentions as to carrying into effect some of the more loosely-worded clauses of the treaty. Article VIII. or the so-called *lekin* abolition clause provides that all *lekin* barriers are to be abolished, but that all Native Customs-houses, wherever existing as enumerated in the Government records, are to be retained. Since it is known that the functions of the *lekin* barriers and of the Native Customs are largely interchangeable, it is provided by the treaty that a list of Native Customs-houses, with their location, shall be furnished to the British Government. Such a list has never been furnished; yet it is essential that it should be, because there is an immense divergence of opinion in regard to their number. The treaty commissioners estimated them at between 18 and 25 only; but a list has since been cited which was published 50 years ago, and this gave the number then as 300, while Mr. E. H. Little, a British merchant, speaking with an expert knowledge of the inland trade, has publicly stated his belief that the Native Customs stations at the present day number more than 1,000. According to another section of the same article the native opium-offices on the provincial borders are to be retained and a list of them is to be communicated to the British Government. Such a list has never been communicated. Moreover, China ignores the request of the British Government for definite information on various points of the treaty—namely, (1) what methods and procedure China proposes to adopt for levying the consumption tax; (2) the incidence of the excess on machine-made goods manufactured in China and the conditions of their collection at treaty ports and in the interior; (3) what arrangements China proposes in order to secure efficient supervision over the Native Customs, the consumption tax, &c. That China should be asked to give such explanations at all would seem to indicate an ambiguity of phraseology of which the Chinese, adopt in evasion, will take full advantage. If Article VIII. ever becomes operative which, in view of the more satisfactory terms of the corresponding article of the American treaty, is very improbable, since we obtain the advantages of the American treaty under the most-favoured-nation clause—all British officials in China will require to redouble their vigilance in order to prevent evasion.

SIR ERNEST SATOW wishes to inform her Lady Patron and the General Public that she has now REMOVED to the CONNAUGHT HOTEL, FIFTH FLOOR, where she is opening up, on a more extensive scale, DRESSMAKING and MILLINERY PARLOURS, which will be known as MADAM FLINT & CO.

MADAM FLINT is leaving for Paris on the 11th instant, and will be pleased to receive orders from ladies desiring any special goods, in the way of LINGERIE, DRESSES, and HATS in any particular fashion or design, &c. She will also bring out new goods for the BALL and RACE SEASONS.

MADAM FLINT also buys in Paris for the Hongkong ladies that, in order to make room for the New Stock, she will hold a CLEARANCE SALE at her new establishment, commencing on the 5th instant, when some very cheap bargains will be offered.

Hongkong, 3rd August, 1903. 2188

VINDICATION OF THE BELLEVILLE.

A Daily Chronicle correspondent writes from Portsmouth:—

When the interim report of the Boiler Committee was published the Daily Chronicle was almost the only newspaper that refused to compliment the Committee and abuse the Belleville. It was prophesied then that the Belleville boiler would yet prove its mettle, and the success of the *Spartiate*—in her record voyage home from Hongkong—has proved the correctness of our contention. As yet the extraordinary triumph of the Belleville is not fully known.

The following are the facts of the case. It has generally been stated that the *Spartiate* had been reboiled before starting on her memorable voyage. This is incorrect. Some reboiling of condensers was done; her boilers were untouched. In a word, she had old boilers. As everyone now knows, she only burned 2,600 tons of coal going out (3,000, including *extreas*). Coming back, making the voyage under war conditions, terminating with a full-speed run, she burned only 3,600 tons. The best record for a cylindrical-boilered ship is 4,000 tons. In other words, the *Spartiate*, under unfavourable conditions, burned for less coal that the best riveted boiler ship under the best possible conditions. The run of 1,200 miles odd from Gibraltar was done in fifty-nine hours, the mean speed being a trifle over twenty knots. This, it must be remembered, was after a voyage of nearly 20,000 miles. No cylindrical-boilered ship has ever done anything like it, nor for that matter have any ships fitted with the other types that the Boiler Committee endorsed. The lesson is pretty clear. The boiling of the Navy has been left in the hands of a committee of engineers, eminent for everything except knowledge of the special subject at issue. They condemned the Belleville in the teeth of the naval engineers, who have to work the boilers, in the teeth of efficient Admirals, like Sir John Fisher, in the teeth of the Engineer-in-Chief of the Navy; in fine, in the teeth of everybody except popular and very frequently interested agitators, who knew nothing of the subject. As a result, the boiler that most of our ships are fitted with is discarded in favour of others that may or may not be equal to the Belleville, but which, whether equal or not, are practically unknown quantities to our engine-room staffs. We shall have some interesting experiments perhaps, but the cost will be the efficiency of the Navy. That is what naval engineers are saying to-day.

Fortunately, some common-sense is still at the helm. For Admiral Sir Compton Ponsonby, the erstwhile head of the Boiler Committee, has recanted in favour of the boilers that he has condemned. The *DAILY PRESS* Office, Hongkong, and the London Office, 131, Fleet Street, Hongkong, 1st January, 1903.



THE CREAM OF SCOTCH WHISKIES

ARE KING EDWARD VII., EXTRA SPECIAL LIQUEUR,

AT \$2.00 PER DOZEN;

KING EDWARD VII., LIQUEUR, AT \$1.50 PER DOZEN;

CLUB, OUR STANDARD BLEND AT \$1.00 PER DOZEN.

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WINE MERCHANTS.

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NOTICE TO LADIES.

MADAM FLINT wishes to inform her Lady Patron and the General Public that she has now REMOVED to the CONNAUGHT HOTEL, FIFTH FLOOR, where she is opening up, on a more extensive scale, DRESSMAKING and MILLINERY PARLOURS, which will be known as MADAM FLINT & CO.

MODE DE PARIS.

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Hongkong, 3rd August, 19

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

SPECIAL AND IMPORTANT NOTICE

RE-OPENING OF THE THEATRE

ROYAL

MONDAY, 10th AUGUST, 1903.

The advent of the POLLARD FARCE-COMEDY Co. will signalise the re-opening of the Theatre Royal, which has been greatly altered, redecorated, ventilated, and installed with a complete electric-light plant making it the COOLEST THEATRE IN THE ORIENT.

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.

THEatre ROYAL.

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
CHARLES A. POLLARD,
BUSINESS MANAGER ... ALEC MIDDLETON,
GENERAL MANAGER ... JAMES MACMAHON.

AN IMPORTANT AMUSEMENT

EVENT.

POSITIVELY A SUMMER SEASON.

Commencing

MONDAY, 10th AUGUST, 1903.

POLLARD'S
ENGLISH FARCE-COMEDY
COMPANY,

INCLUDING

EDWARD NABLE

(The Popular Comedian,
and a perfect Company of carefully selected
Artists.

Mr. Pollard announces with much satisfaction that, encouraged by the splendid and unprecedented success attending his Juvenile Comedy-Opera Season in Hongkong, he has completed arrangements for another exceptional amusement attraction (not Juvenile); namely, a Season of English Farce-Comedy. The Company includes the very best Comedy-Artists obtainable, having an aim to and attractive repertoire of the very latest up-to-date Comedies, each having the seal of universal appreciation from the leading theatres of the English-speaking world. Full particulars of the Company will be published at an early date.

The following great success will be presented:

"MY FRIEND FROM INDIA."

"MY SOLDIER BOY."

"WHAT HAPPENED TO JONES?"

"TOM, DICK AND HARRY," &c.

The above delightful Comedies will follow each other in quick succession.

Absolutely no expense has been spared.

NEW AND EXQUISITE SCENERY,
Properties and Furniture for each production.
All productions will be under the personal
supervision of

M. EDWARD NABLE.

Plan of Reserved Seats at the Robinson
Plaza Co. Ltd.

Prices ... \$3, 2, and 1

Hongkong, 4th August, 1903. [2199]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS and CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 10th day of AUGUST, 1903, at 3 P.M., at the Offices of the Public Works Department by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of Two Lots of Crown Land at Shaukiwan, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Excellency the KING, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOTS.

No. of Lot.	Registry No.	Locality.	Boundaries and Measurements.			Area in Square F.	Area in Acres.	Area in Hectoliters.	Area in U.S. A.
			N.	S.	E.				
1	Shaukiwan Island Lots No. 326 No. 327	Shaukiwan	40	40	70	70	6,320	14,180	3,860

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BRINCLUECH" FROM ANTWERP, LONDON AND ST. RAFAEL.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods undelivered after the 9th inst. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamers must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 20th inst. or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 9th inst. at 11 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd August, 1903. [2185]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"GR. GORY APCAR" having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo in pending the discharge will be landed at once at Consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board after 4 P.M. of the 6th instant, will be landed at Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited.

Consignees of Cargo from SINGAPORE and PENANG are requested to take IMMEDIATE delivery of their Goods from alongside, such Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

DAVID SASOON & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd August, 1903. [2196]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

TO LET—FOR ONE YEAR.

IN Kowloon. An airy, FOUR-ROOMED HOUSE, COMPLETELY FURNISHED, from about October. Apply to—

W. CARE of Daily Press Office, Hongkong, 4th August, 1903. [2197]

TO LET.

NOS. 33, 35, 37, and 39, MORRISON HILLROAD. Commodious New Buildings admirably suitable for European families. Rent extremely moderate. Apply to—

LAM CHAI CHUEN, Compradores Department A. R. MARTY, No. 2, Fader Street, Hongkong, 4th August, 1903. [2198]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW. THE Company's Steamship

"HAICHING," Captain Passmore, will be despatched for the above ports on THURSDAY, the 6th inst., at 10 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO., General Managers, Hongkong, 4th August, 1903. [2199]

FOR CHEMULPO, DALNY AND PORT ARTHUR. (Calling at SHANGHAI).

"PRONTO," Captain Grandt, will be despatched for the above ports on SUNDAY, the 9th inst., at DAYLIGHT.

For Freight or Passage, apply to HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE, Hongkong Office, Hongkong, 4th August, 1903. [2194]

PUBLIC COMPANIES

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAM-BOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE SEVENTY-FOURTH ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the OFFICE of the Company, No. 18, Bank Buildings, Quon's Road, Central, THIS DAY (TUE-DAY), the 4th AUGUST at 12 o'clock NOON, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts declaring a Dividend, confirming the appointment of Directors, and re-electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 21st of JULY to the 4th AUGUST, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors, J. GOOSMANN, Acting Secretary, Hongkong, 4th August, 1903. [2041]

WILLIAM POWELL, LIMITED.

THE SECOND ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the CITY HALL, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 15th day of AUGUST, at NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1903, electing Directors, and declaring a Dividend.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 31st JULY to the 5th AUGUST, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors, R. G. HECKFORD, Manager, Hongkong, 21st July, 1903. [2042]

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this Corporation will be held at the CITY HALL, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 15th day of AUGUST, at NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1903.

By Order of the Court of Directors, J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager, Hongkong, 22nd July, 1903. [2043]

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the REGISTERS of SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 1st to the 15th day of AUGUST (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors, J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager, Hongkong, 22nd July, 1903. [2044]

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the OFFICES of the Company, Queen's Building, Connaught Road, on MONDAY, the 24th AUGUST, at 12 o'clock NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statement of Accounts to the 30th June, 1903.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16th to 24th AUGUST, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors, THOS. I. ROSE, Secretary, Hongkong, 30th July, 1903. [2159]

FEW MEN CAN BE SURE

that their old age will be free from the care of poverty. But most men can free themselves from such cares by investing in an Installment Endowment of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, which will provide an absolutely certain and permanent income of

\$200 to \$20,000 a Year for their mature years, without sinking much capital to secure the income.

And moreover, in case of premature death, the income commences AT ONCE to the family.

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES. (HENRY B. HYDE, Founder.)

F. KIENE, Manager.

INTIMATION

PROSPECTUS

OF
THE ANGLO-GEEMAN BREWERY CO., LTD.

(To be Incorporated under the Companies' Ordinances of Hongkong, whereby the liability of Members is limited to the amount of their Shares.)

CAPITAL: MEXICAN DOLLARS 400,000 DIVIDED INTO 4,000 SHARES of \$100 EACH; Of which it is proposed to issue 3,500 Shares for the present.

3,000 Shares have been subscribed for and will be allotted and 500 Shares are now offered for Subscription at par, payable as follows:—

\$10 on allotment
\$20 on 1st October, 1903.
\$20 on 1st January, 1904.
\$30 on 15th April, 1904.
\$20 on 15th June, 1904.

The Subscription List will be closed as soon as the 500 Shares, now offered for Subscription, have been applied for, but not later than MONDAY, the 31st AUGUST, A.C.

PROVISIONAL DIRECTORS: JOHN PRENTICE, Esq., of Messrs. S. C. FARNHAM, BOYD & CO., LTD., Shanghai. ALEX. MCLEOD, Esq., of Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Shanghai. C. W. WRIGHTSON, Esq., of Messrs. FEARON, DANIEL & CO., Shanghai. MAX SLEVOGT, Esq., of Messrs. SLEVOGT & CO., Shanghai. J. J. BLOCK, Esq., of Messrs. H. SIETAS & CO., Chefoo.

GENERAL AGENTS: MESSRS. SLEVOGT & CO., Shanghai.

BANKERS: DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK.

LEGAL ADVISERS: MESSRS. STOKES & PLATT.

OBJECTS.

The object of this Company is to establish at Tsingtau (Kiautschou) "The Germanic Brewery," to be equipped with the most modern machinery and plant, and capable of turning out 15,000 Hectoliters, or 33,000 Gallons per year.

SUPPLY OF WATER.

The Company have been fortunate in acquiring a very convenient piece of land close to the new Municipal Waterworks. The supply of water on the Company's property is more than sufficient. A careful test in this respect was made in February last (the dry season at Tsingtau), when one of the wells on the Company's premises was pumped out, fresh water flowing in at the rate of 34 tons per hour. The water itself is very suitable for brewing purposes as shown by the report made by Mr. Neale, the Director of the Government analytical laboratory at Tsingtau. Permission to start the Brewery has been granted by the Imperial Government of Kiautschou, who have promised to further the objects of the Company by every means in their power.

BREWING MASTER.

The promoters will have the services of Mr. W. Coblit, of Munich, as Brewing Master. Mr. Coblit has just completed a five years' engagement as Chief Brewer with the Yebisu Brewery of Tokyo. During that period the Yebisu Company, now the largest Brewery in Japan, have increased their sales from 28,000 to 75,000 Hectoliters per year. Mr. Coblit has examined the Tsingtau water on the spot and being fully convinced of its suitability, both as regards quality and quantity, he has every confidence in the success of the undertaking and subscribes for a considerable number of shares.

Local Bills discounted.

Special facilities for Russian exchange.

Foreign exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

BANKERS.